CHAPTER 17
SAFEGUARDS DURING CONSTRUCTION

The requirements of this chapter and IBC Chapter 33 shall apply to all construction sites.

SIFC-1701 PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC

SIFC-1701.1 Materials and equipment. The **GC** is responsible for safe storage and placement of materials and equipment, as required by IBC-3301.2.

> **IBC-3301.2 Storage and placement.** Construction equipment and materials shall be stored and placed so as not to endanger the public, the workers or adjoining property for the duration of the construction project.

SIFC-1701.2 Occupied buildings. Means of egress from occupied buildings shall be maintained at all times, shall not be blocked, and shall not pass through construction areas. The construction safeguards of IBC-3302 shall also be in effect.

IBC-SECTION 3302 CONSTRUCTION SAFEGUARDS

> **IBC-3302.1 Remodeling and additions.** Required exits, existing structural elements, fire protection devices and sanitary safeguards shall be maintained at all times during remodeling, alterations, repairs or additions to any building or structure.
>
> **Exceptions:**
> 1. When such required elements or devices are being remodeled, altered or repaired, adequate substitute provisions shall be made.
> 2. When the existing building is not occupied.
>
> **IBC-3302.2 Manner of removal.** Waste materials shall be removed in a manner which prevents injury or damage to persons, adjoining properties and public rights-of-way.

SIFC-1701.3 Fencing, barriers and covered walkways. The **GC** shall install construction site fencing, barriers and covered walkways for protection of the public, in accordance with this section and IBC-3306, prior to the excavation for footings or underground utilities. Impact barricades required for projects located in close proximity to a public use roadway shall be installed according to the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) Road and Bridge Standards. Upon written request by the **GC**, the criteria outlined below may be modified by **FCCSS** when a natural barricade surrounding a construction site exists. The **SIER** shall notify **FCCSS** if protection is not installed.

SIFC-1701.3.1 Site fencing. Every construction operation shall be enclosed with a non-climbable fence not less than six feet high. The **GC** shall have the option of fencing the total perimeter of a construction site or an area within a minimum of twenty feet away from the structure.

SIFC-1701.3.2 Barriers. Barriers shall be of noncombustible or fire-retardant treated

materials and shall comply with IBC-3306.5.

SIFC-1701.3.3 Covered walkways. Covered walkways shall be of noncombustible or fire-retardant treated materials and shall comply with IBC-3306.7.

IBC-SECTION 3306 PROTECTION OF PEDESTRIANS

IBC-3306.1 Protection required. Pedestrians shall be protected during construction, remodeling and demolition activities as required by this Chapter and Table 3306.1. Signs shall be provided to direct pedestrian traffic.

IBC-TABLE 3306.1
PROTECTION OF PEDESTRIANS

HEIGHT OF CONSTRUCTION	DISTANCE OF CONSTRUCTION TO LOT LINE	TYPE OF PROTECTION REQUIRED
8 feet or less	Less than 5 feet	Construction railings
	5 feet or more	None
More than 8 feet	Less than 5 feet	Barrier and covered walkway
	5 feet or more, but not more than one-fourth the height of construction	Barrier and covered walkway
	5 feet or more, but between one-fourth and one-half the height of construction	Barrier
	5 feet or more, but exceeding one-half the height of construction	None

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.

IBC-3306.2 Walkways. A walkway shall be provided for pedestrian travel in front of every construction and demolition site unless the authority having jurisdiction authorizes the sidewalk to be fenced or closed. Walkways shall be of sufficient width to accommodate the pedestrian traffic, but in no case shall they be less than 4 feet (1219 mm) in width. Walkways shall be provided with a durable walking surface. Walkways shall be accessible in accordance with Chapter 11 and shall be designed to support all imposed loads and in no case shall the design live load be less than 150 psf (7.2 kN/m^2).

IBC-3306.3 Directional barricades. Pedestrian traffic shall be protected by a directional barricade where the walkway extends into the street. The directional barricade shall be of sufficient size and construction to direct vehicular traffic away from the pedestrian path.

IBC-3306.4 Construction railings. Construction railings shall be at least 42 inches (1067 mm) in height and shall be sufficient to direct pedestrians around construction areas.

IBC-3306.5 Barriers. Barriers shall be a minimum of 8 feet (2438 mm) in height and shall be placed on the side of the walkway nearest the construction. Barriers shall extend the entire length of the construction site. Openings in such barriers shall be protected by doors which are normally kept closed.

IBC-3306.6 Barrier design. Barriers shall be designed to resist loads required in Chapter 16 unless constructed as follows:
1. Barriers shall be provided with 2 x 4 top and bottom plates.

2. The barrier material shall be a minimum of 3/4 inch (19.1 mm) inch boards or 1/4 inch (6.4 mm) wood structural use panels.
3. Wood structural use panels shall be bonded with an adhesive identical to that for exterior wood structural use panels.
4. Wood structural use panels 3/4 inch (6.4 mm) or 5/16 inch (23.8 mm) in thickness shall have studs spaced not more than 2 feet (610 mm) on center.
5. Wood structural use panels 3/4 inch (9.5 mm) or 1/2 inch (12.7 mm) in thickness shall have studs spaced not more than 4 feet (1219 mm) on center, provided a 2 inch by 4 inch (51 mm by 102 mm) stiffener is placed horizontally at the midheight where the stud spacing exceeds 2 feet (610 mm) on center.
6. Wood structural use panels 3/4 inch (15.9 mm) or thicker shall not span over 8 feet (2438 mm).

IBC-3306.7 Covered walkways. Covered walkways shall have a minimum clear height of 8 feet (2438 mm) as measured from the floor surface to the canopy overhead. Adequate lighting shall be provided at all times. Covered walkways shall be designed to support all imposed loads. In no case shall the design live load be less than 150 psf (7.2 kN/m^2) for the entire structure.

Exception: Roofs and supporting structures of covered walkways for new, light-frame construction not exceeding two stories in height are permitted to be designed for a live load of 75 psf (3.6kN/m^2) or the loads imposed on them, whichever is greater. In lieu of such designs, the roof and supporting structure of a covered walkway is permitted to be constructed as follows:

1. Footings shall be continuous 2 x 6 members.
2. Posts not less than 4 x 6 shall be provided on both sides of the roof and spaced not more than 12 feet (3658 mm) on center.
3. Stringers not less than 4 x 12 shall be placed on edge upon the posts.
4. Joists resting on the stringers shall be at least 2 x 8 and shall be spaced not more than 2 feet (610 mm) on center.
5. The deck shall be planks at least 2 inches (51 mm) thick or wood structural panels with an exterior exposure durability classification at least 23/32 inch (18.3 mm) thick nailed to the joists.
6. Each post shall be knee-braced to joists and stringers by 2 x 4 minimum members 4 feet (1219 mm) long.
7. A 2 x 4 minimum curb shall be set on edge along the outside edge of the deck.

IBC-3306.8 Repair, maintenance and removal. Pedestrian protection required by this chapter shall be maintained in place and kept in good order for the entire length of time pedestrians may be endangered. The owner or the owner's agent, upon the completion of the construction activity, shall immediately remove walkways, debris and other obstructions and leave such public property in as good a condition as it was before such work was commenced.

IBC-3306.9 Adjacent to excavations. Every excavation on a site located 5 feet (1524 mm) or less from the street lot line shall be enclosed with a barrier not less than 6 feet (1829 mm) high. Where located more than 5 feet (1524 mm) from the street lot line, a barrier shall be erected when required by the building official. Barriers shall be of adequate strength to resist wind pressure as specified in Chapter 16.

SIFC-1702 ON-SITE CONCRETE BATCH PLANTS

SIFC-1702.1 Scope. The requirements of this section, ASTM C 94 and ASTM C 685 shall apply whenever a concrete batch plant is erected on-site. Prior to the manufacture of concrete, the **SIER** shall inspect the concrete batch plant site and batch plant and certify in writing to **FCCSS:**

- The scales are accurate.
- The batch plant is capable of producing concrete in compliance with ACI 318 Section 5.8.3, and the batch plant complies with requirements of ASTM C 94 and ASTM C 685.
- Access roads are at least twenty feet wide, located such that delivery trucks will not contaminate stock piles. Mud mats are large enough to prevent stock pile contamination.
- Barricades and warning devices are installed to prevent workers from entering the working radius of the scraper boom. Stock piles are separated by walls having a 45 degree minimum angle from the leading edge of the stock pile, and extending to the outside perimeter of the boom radius.

SIFC-1703 VIRGINIA OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

SIFC-1703.1 General. The **GC** shall ensure that the construction site is safe and in compliance with all applicable VOSHA regulations. A copy of the "Virginia Occupational Safety and Health Standards for the Construction Industry" (29 CFR Part 1926) shall be available on the construction site at all times.

SIFC-1703.2 Masonry walls. Masonry walls shall be braced during their construction (see SIFC-1001.3).

SIFC-1704 TOWER CRANES, PERSONNEL AND MATERIAL HOISTS, CONSTRUCTION ELEVATORS

SIFC-1704.1 General.

a. Scope. The requirements of this section shall apply whenever a tower crane, personnel or material hoist, or construction elevator is to be erected on-site, whether free-standing or attached to the building under construction. Documents shall include the crane / hoist location and crane boom swing. The tower **crane / hoist / elevator supplier** and **GC** are responsible for safe installation and use of the crane / hoist / elevator and construction methods. The **SER** is responsible for the structural design strength of the building to support the loads imposed on it by the crane / hoist / elevator. Crane booms shall not swing over public streets without special approval by **FCCSS**.

b. Permits. A separate building permit is not required for a tower crane, personnel or material hoist / construction elevator and/or its foundation. An electrical permit is required for a tower crane, and both an electrical permit and an elevator (mechanical) permit are required for a personnel or material hoist, or construction elevator.

SIFC-1704.2 Documents.

Construction documents and fabrication and erection documents for the crane / hoist / elevator and its foundation shall be prepared by **RDP**s. Prior to the placement of the crane / hoist / elevator foundation, the **owner / contractor** of the **crane / hoist / elevator**, or the **GC** shall submit one record copy of the following information to **FCCSS**:

a. Crane specifications. Crane specifications including manufacturer's operating model number, hook height, boom length, and manufacturer's specifications relative to overturn moment, slewing moment, vertical load (minimum and maximum), shear per bolt group, uplift per bolt group, compression per corner and horizontal shear (minimum and maximum). Fabrication and erection documents shall include the crane / hoist location and crane boom swing.

b. Personnel and material hoist specifications. Hoist specifications including load lines, load and boom hoist drum brakes, swing brakes and locking devices such as pawls or dogs. The personnel platform shall be designed by the **RDP**. Hoists shall comply with IBC-3005.4.

> **IBC-3005.4 Personnel and material hoists.** Personnel and material hoists shall be designed utilizing an approved method that accounts for the conditions imposed during the intended operation of the hoist device. The design shall include, but is not limited to, anticipated loads, structural stability, impact, vibration, stresses and seismic restraint. The design shall account for the construction, installation, operation and inspection of the hoist tower, car, machinery and control equipment, guide members and hoisting mechanism. Additionally, the design of personnel hoists shall include provisions for field testing and maintenance which will demonstrate that the hoist device functions in accordance with the design. Field tests shall be conducted upon the completion of an installation or following a major alteration of a personnel hoist.

c. Foundations. Fabrication and erection documents shall include structural calculations and design of crane / hoist foundations. Plans and calculations shall clearly indicate footing dimensions, required compressive strength of concrete, steel reinforcement, and allowable soil bearing pressure. The allowable soil bearing pressure shall be consistent with values shown in the soil test report for the project prepared by the **GER**. Concrete mix design, and steel reinforcement, shall be reviewed and approved by the **RDP** responsible for design of crane / hoist foundations.

d. Cranes / hoists / elevators within or attached to the structure. For cranes / hoists / elevators located within or supported by the structure, the fabrication and erection documents shall indicate the size and location of slab openings, method of support or attachment of the crane / hoist / elevator, service loads to be delivered to or imposed on the structure, and the inspections required. Such documents shall be reviewed and approved by the **SER**.

SIFC-1704.3 Inspections.

SIFC-1704.3.1 Foundations. The **SIER** shall conduct foundation inspections in accordance with SIFC-2000 Chapters 7 and 11, with inspection reports to **FCCSS** addressing soil bearing capacity, footing construction, and concrete tests. Upon completion of the foundation the **SIER** shall, after review and approval by the appropriate **RDP**s, submit a completion letter to **FCCSS** and shall indicate the date of completion on the final report of special inspections.

SIFC-1704.3.2 Crane / hoist erection.

a. **Components.** Prior to assembly, the crane / hoist components shall be inspected for structural defects by the **crane / hoist manufacturer** or a **RDP**.

b. **Assembly.** The crane / hoist shall be assembled according to the manufacturer's specifications. All bolts shall be secured in accordance with manufacturer's project specifications, and shall be inspected by the **GC** at erection, thirty days after erection and every ninety days thereafter.

SIFC-1704.3.3 Electrical and mechanical inspection. An inspection by a **Fairfax County**

Electrical Inspector shall be performed and approved. Hoists and construction elevators shall also be inspected and approved by a **Fairfax County Elevator Inspector**.

SIFC-1704.3.4 Completion of crane / hoist installation. The **GC** shall, after review and approval by the appropriate **RDP**s, submit a letter of completion of crane / hoist installation to **FCCSS**. **FCCSS** approval is required prior to use of the crane / hoist / elevator.

SIFC-1704.4 Safety rules and regulations.

Virginia Occupational Health and Safety Administration (VOSHA) regulations in Subpart N – Cranes, Derricks, Hoists, Elevators and Conveyors, Section 1926.550 – Cranes and Derricks, Subpart N – Section 1926.552 – Material Hoists, Personnel Hoists and Elevators, and Subpart Q - Section 1926.700 – Concrete and Masonry Construction shall also apply. The **FCCSS** Inspector can require a load test at any time.

SIFC-1705 FIRE PROTECTION

SIFC-1705.1 Fire extinguishers. The **GC** shall be responsible for installing and maintaining portable fire extinguishers during construction as required by IBC-3309.

IBC-SECTION 3309 FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

IBC-3309.1 Where required. All structures under construction, alteration or demolition shall be provided with not less than one approved portable fire extinguisher at each stairway on all floor levels where combustible materials have accumulated. An approved portable fire extinguisher shall be provided in every storage and construction shed. The building official is authorized to require additional approved portable fire extinguishers where special hazards exist, such as flammable or combustible liquid storage hazards. Fire extinguishers shall comply with Section 906.

IBC-3309.2 Fire hazards. The provisions of this code and of the *International Fire Code* shall be strictly observed to safeguard against all fire hazards attendant upon construction operations.

SIFC-1705.2 Standpipes. The **GC** shall be responsible for installing and maintaining standpipes during construction as required by IBC-3311. Standpipes shall be installed during construction as the work of the building progresses, beginning at 40 feet. The standpipe system shall be carried up with each floor and shall be installed and ready for use as each floor progresses. Standpipes shall be extended as construction progresses to within one floor of the highest point of construction having secured decking or flooring. Free access from the street to such standpipes shall be maintained at all times. Materials shall not be stored within 5 feet of any fire hydrant or in the roadway between such hydrant and the center line of the street. Failure to comply with this section shall result in the immediate stop of all work on the project until such time as the standpipes are properly placed.

IBC-SECTION 3311 STANDPIPES

IBC-3311.1 Where required. Buildings four stories or more in height shall be provided with not less than one standpipe for use during construction. Such standpipes shall be installed where the progress of construction is not more than 40 feet (12 192 mm) in height above the lowest level of fire department access. Such standpipe shall be provided with fire department hose connections at accessible locations adjacent to usable stairs. Such standpipes shall be extended as construction progresses to within one floor of the

highest point of construction having secured decking or flooring.

IBC-3311.2 Buildings being demolished. Where a building is being demolished and a standpipe is existing within such a building, such standpipe shall be maintained in an operable condition so as to be available for use by the fire department. Such standpipe shall be demolished with the building but shall not be demolished more than one floor below the floor being demolished.

IBC-3311.3 Detailed requirements. Standpipes shall be installed in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 9.

Exception: Standpipes shall be either temporary or permanent in nature, and with or without a water supply, provided that such standpipes conform to the requirements of Section 905 as to capacity, outlets and materials.

IBC-3311.4 Water supply. Water supply for fire protection, either temporary or permanent shall be made available as soon as combustible material accumulates.

SIFC-1705.3 Fire suppression system. Sprinkler systems shall comply with SIFC-1706.3 and IBC-3312.

SIFC-1706 FIRE PROTECTION AND SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR PARTIALLY OCCUPIED BUILDINGS

SIFC-1706.1 General. The existing fire protection, egress paths, and fireresistant construction protection required for occupied areas shall be maintained at all times while ongoing construction in unoccupied areas is in progress.

SIFC-1706.2 Material storage.

a. Non-combustible storage - area limitations. Non-combustible materials are those that do not support combustion and are not readily ignitable. Examples of non-combustible materials are: drywall; metal studs, fire retardant lumber; metal doors; solid core wood doors, including packaging aids without voids; sheet metal ducts; masonry; non-combustible insulation; plumbing fixtures; light fixtures wrapped in tight plastic; and other materials of similar characteristics.

Non-combustible storage may be unlimited in area; however, the weight of material stored shall not exceed the structural design capacity of the floor.

b. Combustible storage - area limitations. Combustible materials are those that readily support combustion or are readily ignitable. Examples of combustible materials are: hollow core wood doors; wood studs, paneling and other wood products; carpet and padding; vinyl core trim and base; insulation with combustible vapor facing; non-combustible products wrapped in large quantities of combustible packaging or storage aids, and other materials of similar characteristics.

Combustible storage shall be limited to 2,500 cubic feet or 10 percent of the floor area, whichever is smaller; however, the weight of material stored shall not exceed the structural design capacity of the floor. The Owner shall be responsible for obtaining a Fire Prevention Code Permit for combustible storage exceeding these limitations pursuant to the Virginia Statewide Fire Prevention Code. Combustible storage areas located on an occupied floor shall be separated from the occupied areas by one-hour fireresistance rated

fire partitions.

c. Storage arrangement. Storage materials, both combustible and non-combustible, shall be arranged in neat piles with the floor kept broom-clean and free of construction debris. Egress aisles shall be maintained. Storage shall be kept a minimum of two feet below ceilings, sprinkler heads, or the lowest member of the floor-ceiling or roof-ceiling assembly.

SIFC-1706.3 Fire suppression system requirements.
Sprinkler systems shall comply with this section and IBC-3312.

a. In fully sprinkler-protected buildings, sprinkler protection shall be operational at all times.

b. Sprinkler heads shall be located within 12 inches of the floor or roof deck above, in either the pendant or upright position. If the ceiling grid is in place, the sprinkler shall be installed in the pendant position.

c. The use of commercial, rapid or quick response sprinkler heads, located at the future ceiling line without ceiling tiles in place, (except at the sprinkler head location), shall be subject to approval by the Fire Prevention Division.

d. Where in the opinion of the **FCCSS** Inspector or the Inspector of the Fire Prevention Division, the type or quantity of combustible storage exceeds the limitations of the existing sprinkler system design, the sprinkler system in these areas shall be modified to conform with the fire hazard posed by the combustible storage.

e. In areas used for non-combustible storage or in unfinished tenant areas, the sprinkler heads may be located at the future level of the suspended ceiling.

IBC-SECTION 3312 AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM

IBC-3312.1 Completion before occupancy. In buildings where an automatic sprinkler system is required by this code, it shall be unlawful to occupy any portion of a building or structure until the automatic sprinkler system installation has been tested and approved, except as provided in Section 110.4.

IBC-3312.2 Operation of valves. Operation of sprinkler control valves shall be permitted only by properly authorized personnel and shall be accompanied by notification of duly designated parties. When the sprinkler protection is being regularly turned off and on to facilitate connection of newly completed segments, the sprinkler control valves shall be checked at the end of each work period to ascertain that protection is in service.

SIFC-1706.4 Special cases. The criteria for fire prevention measures set forth in this section cover the majority of field conditions. It is conceivable that individual situations may arise which shall be evaluated for compliance on a case by case basis.

SIFC-1707 OCCUPANCY REQUIREMENTS FOR NEW BUILDINGS AND ALTERATIONS TO EXISTING BUILDINGS

The requirements of this section shall apply for all non-residential commercial construction projects of all Groups, and for all residential construction projects of Groups R-1 and R-2, pursuant to the Fairfax County Zoning Ordinance (Chapter 112 of the Code of the County of Fairfax).

SIFC-1707.1 Non-Residential Use Permit (Non-RUP).

a. A certificate of occupancy, also called a Non-RUP, is required prior to use or occupancy of a commercial building (Residential Use Permits (RUPs) are required prior to use or occupancy of a residential building).

b. A new Non-RUP is required as follows:

- prior to occupancy of a new building or tenant space; or
- prior to a change of Group of a building or tenant space; or
- whenever a building or tenant space has either an increase or decrease in gross floor area; or
- whenever a building or tenant space has a change in proprietorship.

c. In other instances of renovations of an existing building, structure or tenant space where such a building, structure or tenant space has a valid certificate of use and occupancy, final inspection approvals serve as the revised certificate of occupancy, and a new Non-RUP is not required.

d. A "building" is identified by a unique street address. It is the responsibility of the **Owner** to file for and obtain a Non-RUP for a building shell prior to any tenant occupancies. It is the responsibility of building "**tenants**" to file for and obtain a Non-RUP for individual tenant spaces prior to use or occupancy. For purposes of this section, the terms "tenant space," "tenant occupancy," etc., refer to all space and occupancy, whether occupied by a tenant or an owner.

SIFC-1707.2 Non-RUP procedural requirements.

SIFC-1707.2.1 Building shell final inspections.

A Non-RUP for a building shell may be obtained after final inspections are performed and approved by the following Fairfax County organizations:

- Electrical Inspections Section, Commercial Inspections Division, DPWES.
- Mechanical Inspections Section, Commercial Inspections Division, DPWES.
- Plumbing Inspections Section, Commercial Inspections Division, DPWES.
- Elevator Inspections (Mechanical Inspections Section), Commercial Inspections Division, DPWES.
- Fire Protection Systems Testing Section, Fire Prevention Division of the Fire and Rescue Department.
- Department of Health Services (applicable only to food establishments, medical buildings, health spas, etc.).
- For buildings subject to special inspections, **FCCSS** approval, after review and approval by the appropriate **RDP**s, of the final report of special inspections submitted by the **SIER**.

Note: The above items may be in any order, but all are required prior to the following:

- Inspections Section, Fire Prevention Division of the Fire and Rescue Department. The **Owner** shall request shell occupancy inspection:
  a. Prior to occupancy, for Groups A, E, H, I or R; or
  b. Within five working days after occupancy, for Groups B, F, M, S or U.
- Building Inspections, Critical Structures Section, Commercial Inspections Division, DPWES. The **OWNER** shall request occupancy load posting inspection by **FCCSS** within

five working days after occupancy for rooms of assembly or education.

Note: The above items are required prior to:

- Environmental and Facilities Inspections Division, DPWES.

After all the above items are satisfied, application may be made for the Non-RUP.

SIFC-1707.2.2 Minimum building shell requirements for Non-RUP.

a. Prior to issuance of a building shell Non-RUP, the following building, fire, and life safety features shall be completed:

- Exit stairs;
- Grade exit lobbies;
- Grade exit corridors or passageways;
- Elevator shaft enclosures;
- Required exit lights and emergency lighting;
- Elevator emergency recall system or elevators shall be locked out of service;
- Required fireproofing of structural members in the core and occupied areas;
- Firestopping of wiring, piping and other penetrations, both vertical and horizontal, in floors, ceilings and walls;
- Removal of combustible trash and construction debris;
- Storage areas complying with the Material Storage requirements (see SIFC-1706.2);
- Firefighting, fire detection, and fire suppression systems complying with the fire protection and safety requirements for partially occupied buildings (see SIFC-1706).

b. All sprinklers, standpipes, alarms, signaling systems and other required fire suppression or firefighting systems shall be activated throughout the entire structure prior to building shell Non-RUP. Under no conditions shall any fire suppression or firefighting system be shut off in any occupied area, unless the valve or other activation control mechanism is continuously manned, during the period the system is shut off. If this provision is deemed unworkable, any work shall be done after normal business hours. Subject to approval by the Fire Prevention Division and by **FCCSS,** a fire watch shall be instituted during the time any fire suppression or firefighting system is out of service, with the number of persons required for fire watch such that the entire building shall be checked every hour, except residential buildings of Groups R-1, R-2, R-3 and R-4, educational buildings of Group E and institutional buildings of Group I shall be checked every half hour. The **GC** shall submit a written record of fire watch activities to the Fire Prevention Division. The **GC** shall also notify the Fairfax County Emergency Operations Center when any fire suppression or firefighting system is placed out of service.

c. The unoccupied portion of the building shall comply with the Fire Protection and Safety Requirements for Partially Occupied Buildings (see SIFC-1706).

SIFC-1707.2.3 Tenant space final inspections.

A Non-RUP for any tenant in a building may be obtained only after the following conditions have been met:

a. A Non-RUP for a building shell has been issued.

b. Interior work in this tenant's space, including any modifications to fire protection

systems, has been inspected and approved by the appropriate Fairfax County organizations:

- Electrical Inspections Section, Commercial Inspections Division, DPWES.
- Mechanical Inspections Section, Commercial Inspections Division, DPWES.
- Plumbing Inspections Section, Commercial Inspections Division, DPWES.
- Elevator Inspections (Mechanical Inspections Section), Commercial Inspections Division, DPWES.
- Fire Protection Systems Testing Section, Fire Prevention Division of the Fire and Rescue Department.
- Department of Health Services (applicable only to food establishments, medical buildings, health spas, etc.).

Note: The above items may be in any order, but all are required prior to the following:

- Inspections Section, Fire Prevention Division of the Fire and Rescue Department. The **Owner** shall request shell occupancy inspection:
  a. Prior to occupancy, for Groups A, E, H, I or R; or
  b. Within five working days after occupancy, for Groups B, F, M, S or U.
- Building Inspections, Critical Structures Section, Commercial Inspections Division, DPWES. The **OWNER** shall request occupancy load posting inspection by **FCCSS** within five working days after occupancy for rooms of assembly or education.

After all the above items are satisfied, application may be made for the Non-RUP.

c. The unoccupied portion of the building shall comply with the fire protection and safety requirements for partially occupied buildings (see SIFC-1706).